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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

1-14-1927

Justice (Vol. 9, Iss. 2)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job 27:3

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers
of the world
unite! You
have nothing to
lose but your
chains."

Vol. IX, No. 2

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1927

PRICE 3 CENTS

Two Cleveland Meetings Pledge Loyalty to Int'l

Vice-President Antonini Installs Cleveland Joint Board

At two meetings, one held by Local 44, Italian Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Cleveland on Friday night, January 7, and another held by the Cleveland Joint Board on Saturday afternoon, January 8, the Cleveland members of the I. L. G. W. U. pledged loyal support to the International officers now engaged in a struggle to cleanse the Union of Communist domination and to reconstruct it on a sound trade union basis.

Vice-president Luigi Antonini from New York attended both meetings and received a warm welcome. The meeting of Local 44 was presided over by Joe Magisto, and Mary Liotta acted as secretary. Before adjourning the meeting of the Italian cloak (Continued on Page 3)

Cloak Jobbers' Ass'n Signs Contract With International Union

Settlement With Last Group of Cloak Employers. Agreement With Submanufacturers Also Signed This Week

An agreement was signed this Wednesday, January 12, between the International Union and its conference committee and the Ladies' Merchants' Garment Association, the jobbers' association. The pact virtually renews the old agreement which expired July 1.

Details of certain modifications to the old agreement will be printed in next week's issue of "Justice", after the agreement is ratified by the members of the Union and of the Association.

The conference, which reached a settlement, took place all day Wednesday at the offices of Samuel Blumberg, attorney for the jobbers, at 200 Fifth Avenue. Present at the meeting were Morris Sigman, President, and Morris

Hillman, counsel, representing the International Union, and Mr. Blumberg, Joseph Engel and Maxwell Copoloff, representing the jobbers. The agreement had been previously announced as complete, but was delayed when a hitch developed over the insertion of one clause into the agreement.

The International Union also announced this Wednesday that the agreement with the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the contractors' group, growing out of the arbitration award recently handed down by members of Governor Smith's Mediation Commission, has been signed. It is substantially the old agreement, with modifications growing out of the arbitrators' award, employers in the industry.

It will be recalled that all during the strike of 35-weeks' duration, led by the deposed Communist officials, the jobbers' association refused to consider negotiations with the union. It was only after the International had assumed control of the cloak and dress organization in New York City and of the remnant of the strike that parleys with the jobbers have been renewed.

Deposed Officials Caught in Union Book Swindle

Workers Warned Against Rubber Stamp Dues

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions, with headquarters in the International Building, 3 West 16th Street, announced this week that it has discovered a new swindle on the part of the deposed Communist office holders to fleece the cloakmakers and dressmakers of their few pennies.

After their announced sale of "cloak strike bonds" met with dismal failure, having been repudiated both by the International and the locals in the cloak and dress industry, the clique of former office-holders, who are still occupying the old office of the Joint Board, are now resorting to a new fake method for extracting some money from such of the workers as from sheer force of habit, stray into that building. They have, namely, upon acceptance of dues from occasional visitors, stamped the dues pages with a rubber stamp without pasting any International union due stamps on them, as is required by the rules of the organization.

This, of course, is a bare-faced swindle, and the International Union has, accordingly, issued a warning to all members not to permit themselves to be mulcted by the Communists in this manner.

Huge Demonstration in Two Armories Against Communist Union Wreckers

Committee for Preservation of the Trade Unions Announces Big Meetings at 71st and 69th Regiment Armories—President William Green, Vice-President Matthew Woll, President Morris Sigman, Hugh Frayne, Sidney Hillman, A. I. Shiplakoff, Abraham Beckerman Are Expected Among Speakers—Workers Called Upon to Cease Work for Hour and Attend Demonstrations

As a demonstration of their opposition to Communist Party interference in the affairs of the trade unions representatives of 200,000 workers organized in the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions today issued a call for an hour's cessation of work. The gigantic general stoppage will be followed by two huge mass meetings in the 71st and 69th Regiment Armories.

The decision to call the demonstration, which will be staged on Thursday afternoon, January 20th, was arrived at by the Executive Board of the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions in accordance with the decision of its convention, meeting in Beethoven Hall on December 21st. The appeal for a cessation of work will be supplemented by orders to be issued within a few days

affiliated locals unions by the respective executives. According to the plans, the workers will drop their tools and leave the shops at 4 P. M. in most cases more than an hour before the usual quitting time. As many as possible will take part in the meeting. (Continued on Page 2)

February 1st Set as Registration Limit Day for Cloak and Dress Locals

Members of Locals 2, 3, 9 and 35 Who Will Fail to Register Until February 1st Will Be Admitted As New Members Only—Locals Move to Larger Headquarters

The meeting of the provisional Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions, on Friday, December 7, reached a decision to fix Feb-

The signing of the agreement with the dress jobbers' association on Saturday, January 8, was hailed as an excellent achievement for the work-

ruary 1st as the limit day for registration of members of Locals 2, 3, 9 and 35.

All members of the above mentioned locals registering with the International up to that date will be considered as old members and in good standing. Such, however, as will fail to comply with this order, will have to gain admission into the International organization as new members only.

The Joint Board officers announced that, in order to make the regular work of the locals more comfortable and efficient, Locals 2 and 3 have taken up new quarters in 231 East 14th Street, while Local 35, the pressers, have leased a floor at 228 Second Avenue. The Brooklyn offices of the Union are located as follows: Brownsville, at 219 Sackman Street; Williamsburg, at 105 Montrose Avenue; with Brother Chiarlari in charge.

ers in the dress trade in New York City and as a guarantee that an agreement with all the other factors in the trade will be reached in the near future.

It has now become known that the Communists ousted from power in the Joint Board and in the dressmakers' organization have, in the last few days threatened the jobbers with dire consequences should they enter into an agreement with the International and ignore them entirely. They as much as threatened a strike in the industry and loudly proclaimed in their press that "they would not recognize such an agreement." Their underhand work and their threats, however, availed them nothing. The Jobbers' Association, the most powerful employers' group in the industry, settled with the International completely sidetracking the fast diminishing band of Communist-controlled ex-officials.

According to the terms of the renewed agreement all regulations and conditions of the old contract are retained. The jobbers are responsible for contractors' wages; they recognize the 40-hour week won in the dress industry three years ago by the International Union, and they undertake to live up to all other unions conditions. The agreement was signed on behalf of the International Union by President Morris Sigman and Vice-president Julius Hochman. (Continued on Page 2)

Phila. Dressmakers In Drive for Five-Day Week and Unionized Industry

Philadelphia Central Labor Union Enlists in Fight—Full Recognition of Union in all 175 Shops Demanded—Native Element Among Women Workers Displays Keen Interest—Manager Reisberg Receives Assurance of Support from Pres. Green

Support from all sides is being rushed to the 5,000 Philadelphia waist and dressmakers who are presenting to their employers a list of demands to place the industry on a stable, livable basis. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, this week promised Elias Reisberg, manager of the Philadelphia Waist & Dress Makers' Union, Local

59, support of the Federation to the workers' campaign for the five day week, shorter hours, 100 per cent collective bargaining and other conditions to place the trade on a par with that of New York, Boston, Cleveland and Chicago.

Philadelphia is known as an open shop town, but officials of the union (Continued on Page 2)

Huge Demonstrations in Two Armories Against Communists

(Continued from Page 1)

ings in the 71st regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street, and in the 49th Regiment Armory, Fourth Avenue and 26th Street, which will convene at 4.30.

"This demonstration will show the Communists there is no place for them in the labor movement," Morris Feinstein, secretary of the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions declared last night.

"In accordance with the orders of the 400 duly chosen representatives of 166 unions who participated in the formation of our committee, we have called this demonstration to give the workers in the factories and in the shops an opportunity to express their opposition to Communist interference in the labor unions.

"The workers of the city will indicate in a manner which will permit of no misunderstanding that they are thoroughly behind the movement to once and for all bring an end to the nightmare of wreckage and ruin the Communists have brought down upon the unions in the needle trades. We will demonstrate our support for President Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in his brave efforts to restore the union which the Communist have all but wrecked. We will send the

word to the members of the Furriers' Union, oppressed by Communist-bred thugs and gangsters, that the labor movement stands ready to give them every assistance to clean house.

"Attempts by the Communist Party to dominate the affairs of the trade unions are doomed. The workers are aroused to a fury of resentment against the continuance of such efforts. To express this growing revolt against the Communists we have called this demonstration."

Mr. Feinstein said that while agreements with manufacturers would not permit all of the 200,000 affiliated workers to take part in the cessation of work as a protest against the Communists, the Committee expects that more than 100,000 will join in what will amount to an hour-long "general strike."

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Pocketbook Workers and the International Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, the largest of the organizations affiliated with the Committee, will order their workers to take part in the general walkout. Other organizations involved are unions of printers, teamsters, bakers, carpenters, painters, laundry workers, cigarmakers, actors, barbers and sheet metal workers.

Cleveland Cloakmakers Loyal

(Continued from Page 1)

and dressmakers of Cleveland voted to forward the following message to President Sigman:

"At a meeting of the Cleveland Italian Local No. 44, it was unanimously decided to express to you their loyalty and confidence. The local fully approves your energetic stand to rid the Union from the Communist destructors. The local pledges to co-operate with you fully to bring about a clean union. Long live the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union!"

New Joint Board Wires Support

At the installation meeting of the Cleveland Joint Board, on Saturday afternoon, Vice-president Antonini conducted the induction ceremony. The following officers were sworn into office: Louis Friend, chairman, Samuel Reiders, vice-chairman, Frank Chaloupka, recording secretary, and Samuel Fricke, sergeant-at-arms.

Vice-president Charles Kreindler and Business Agent Abraham Katovsky were reelected for the next term. The meeting, after vociferously applauding a speech by Vice-president Antonini, decided to send the following telegram to the International Office:

"At the installation meeting of the Cleveland Joint Board on January 8, it was decided to send you a message of congratulations and encouragement in your gallant fight to clear our Union of the destructive elements which have so palpably demonstrated their incompetence as officers and leaders of our New York unions, and

their disloyalty to the International. We urge you to continue this fight and rehabilitate the integrity and prestige of our International for the benefit of our members and for the benefit of the general trade union movement in this country. We pledge our loyalty and moral and financial assistance to the International.

LOUIS FRIEND, Chairman
P. J. CHALOUFKA, Secretary.

NEW YORK LABOR TO GIVE ERNEST BOHM TESTIMONIAL DINNER

50 Years in Labor Movement

To commemorate the 50th anniversary of Brother Ernest Bohm's activity in the labor movement, the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union, jointly with a committee representing organized labor in the Greater City, has arranged a testimonial dinner in his honor at Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street, on Wednesday evening, January 19.

Ever since Ernest Bohm joined the Labor movement, 'way back in 1876, he was inspired by a simple ideal: whatever was good for the workers he was for it. During his long career he was officer and manager of many labor unions. It would probably surprise many cloakmakers to learn that Bohm was the manager of Cloakmakers' Union No. 1 in 1884, and settled some large strikes. He was the only Gentile in the Union. Bohm was also active in organizing the bakery workers in 1883.

Ernest Bohm was the secretary of the Central Labor Union and later of the Central Federated Union of New York City for forty years, and attended the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for 29 years. He was also interested in independent labor politics, and with John Swinton organized in the eighteen the first American branch of the Socialist party. In recent years he took a good deal of interest in efforts to organize an American Labor Party in New York City.

Philadelphia Dressmakers In Drive for Five-Day Week and Union Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

are straining every energy to combat the combined efforts of the employers, their press and their political machinery. The Philadelphia Central Labor Union has endorsed the dressmakers' fight for better conditions. Miss Edith Christenson, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Women's Trade Union League, will devote her services to the dressmakers during the period of the campaign. Together with two special organizers, assigned by the International Union, Miss Christenson will endeavor to reach the American element in the non-union shops.

Agreement Ends in Three Weeks

With the expiration of existing agreements February 5—with 50 per cent of the dress and waist manufacturers, the union will seek to place the entire trade on a stable, uniform basis, with all employers responsible for the maintenance of union conditions. In this move, the union has the support of enlightened manufacturers who decry the unfair competition union employers must face from those at present not bound to observe union conditions. The union is seeking to eliminate the outworn sweat shop which still continues to operate side by side with large, sanitary, well ventilated shops. There are approximately 175 shops in the city, of which about half are in contractual relations with the workers.

Forty per cent of the 5,000 workers affected by the union demands are native American girls. The demands are: 1—Full recognition of the principle of collective bargaining; 2—The five day week, with shorter hours; 3—The creation of a Joint Board of

Sanitary Control to supervise hygienic conditions in the shops and to prevent the spread of communicable disease to the ultimate purchasers of garments; 4—Minimum wage scales for week workers; 5—Establishment of impartial machinery for adjudication of disputes; 6—Creation of price committees chosen by employees to fix price for labor on garments by piece workers; 7—Time and a half pay for overtime for week workers.

Reisberg Trying to Avert Strike

Seeking to avert a strike, Mr. Reisberg is sending an invitation within a few days to 175 manufacturers to confer with him on the question of renewing agreements in union shops and of reaching an understanding with the non-union manufacturers. In the meantime, the union is strengthening its position by intensive organization activity. As one of a series of mass meetings, a meeting for male workers was held Thursday immediately after work at the Labor Institute. Friday evening, another enthusiastic meeting for American women workers was held at the offices of the union, 52 North 19th Street.

The Organization Committee of 160 also had an enthusiastic meeting this week. Committees to cover 75 open shops volunteered and every one of the 125 present promised wholehearted support for the present campaign. Meetings covering every national group and craft are being planned for the period of the campaign.

Delegates from the local are attending the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor to be held in Philadelphia this Sunday. They will explain the campaign and endeavor to enlist the assistance of all affiliated bodies.

"Cloak Strike Bond" Salesman Rebuked By Los Angeles Central Labor Union

A jack-of-all-trades, by name Samuel Glauberman, claiming to speak for the New York cloakmakers and dressmakers was turned down at a meeting of the Los Angeles Central Labor Union last Friday night, January 7, after he had made an attempt to obtain endorsement from that body for the sale of "cloak strike bonds" to Los Angeles unions. The Communist subterfuge was exposed after the delegates of Local 52, the Los Angeles cloakmakers' organization, have told the central body how the Communist had wrecked the cloak strike in New York City after squandering \$3,000,000 and ruining a season for the workers.

Glauberman denied at the meeting that he was a Communist Party member, as he probably was tipped off that he could not make headway at the meeting as a Communist. It was brought out in the course of the discussion that this salesman of "cloak strike" bonds had introduced himself in different cities as a dentist.

a cloakmaker, a dressmaker and finally as a cigarmaker.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Union decided not to have anything to do with Communist fund collectors, and withdrew its delegates from a conference called sometime ago for cloak strike relief purposes which the local Communists have since tried to keep alive for the sake of raking in some stray shekels for Communist agitation. The Workmen's Circle branches and other labor organizations in that city followed suit at once and withdrew from the defunct conference.

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COLLIS LOVELL
General President
CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



Review of the Year in Industry

If one looks at the records of industrial and building production for the year 1926 as a whole, or at the business profits and dividends paid, or at the volume of trade, this appears to have been one of the most prosperous years in the history of the United States. The main question which concerns us now, however, is what is the present tendency and how far will it go?

Our review for December, 1926, after commenting on the high level of activity then existing, pointed out that there was a danger that "industry may enter a slump by the middle of next year (1926)." The danger of the situation was analyzed as follows: In spite of increased industrial production, the purchasing power of wage-earners and farmers was not growing. This raised the question of what was creating a market for the flow of products. The answer lay in the building boom, in automobile production financed by installment credit, and in foreign trade financed by American loans abroad. There was a danger that one or more of these trade-booster might turn downward, and if it did we should cut a down swing of the cycle, unless wage incomes or farm incomes should markedly increase.

It will be interesting to inquire now what the development of this situation has been.

Industrial production kept on growing for the first half of the year.

The U. S. Department of Labor's index of factory payrolls averaged, for the first eleven months of 1926 95.8. This compares with 94 for the whole of 1925. Since the cost of living is now about the same as in 1925, this would indicate a slight increase in factory workers' purchasing power. However, payrolls were possibly somewhat smaller in December than in the first eleven months of the year. And the purchasing power of factory labor is considerably less than in 1925, when the payroll index was 100, or 4 points higher than this year and cost of living about 7 points lower than this year.

The farmers' bad fortune, discussed in another part of this issue, will reduce the farmers' purchasing power. The value of 55 principal crops in 1926 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at \$7,862,000,000, against \$8,950,000,000 in 1925—a decline of over 12 per cent.

There is, therefore, a probable decrease in domestic purchasing power to reckon with. If we exclude the building trades, installment buying and exports.

Building contracts awarded, whether measured by square feet or value, have been showing a downward tendency since last spring, and have run generally less than in 1925 ever since May. Whether they will continue to decline is a matter of conjecture, but the chances seem to favor a further drop. Even if contracts did not fall below the levels of 1923 and 1924, they would have to lose about 10,000,000 square feet a month from the present status, or about 15 per cent.

Automobile production, which is in large measure dependent on installment buying, exceeded the 1925 records through September, but in October began to fall below the figures of last year. Production of passenger cars, compared with previous years, has been in recent months:

	1926	1925	1924	1923
Sept.	363,537	274,227	263,528	304,087
Oct.	300,142	408,917	260,881	338,664
Nov.	224,253	337,425	264,343	289,553

In September, the production was better than in any of the three preceding years, in October, it fell below 1925 and 1923, and in November it approached the 1924 level. Even

the more cheerful estimates of the industry itself look forward to a production next year 10 to 15 per cent below 1926.

Exports were smaller than in 1925 from January to May inclusive, and were larger than a year ago from June to November, excepting October. In recent months they have been boosted partly by the demand for American coal during the British coal strike, which is now over. How long they will be maintained at the present level is largely a question of how long we keep on lending large amounts abroad.

The check to industry has been reflected in some of the more general indexes. One of the more important of these is the bank clearings outside New York City. Through August these ran larger than in 1925, hitherto largest year in our history. Beginning with September, however, bank clearings have been smaller than last year, and December will probably show a falling off of 8 to 10 per cent. Iron and steel production has fallen off from 88 per cent of capacity in October to 80 per cent in November and probably 75 per cent in December. The general manufacturing index has hardly changed from November a year ago. Wholesale trade was smaller in October 1926, than October, 1925, as were department store sales, though both recovered somewhat in November, compared with 1925.

Whether or not this check to activity constitutes a fulfillment of our warning of a year ago that industry might "enter a slump" depends on how far and how long the present downward trend continues. It has not yet gone far enough to constitute anything like a depression; 1927 can bring smaller activity than 1926 and still be moderately prosperous. The slump may be moderate and may be readjusted with comparative ease, or it may be long continued and increasingly severe. One thing we do not expect—that there will be any dramatic development in the next few months such as a financial panic. Credit is far too ample for that. While there are some dangers, which we have previously pointed out, in the fundamental situation of the banks, these dangers are not likely to cause much trouble in the immediate future.

G. E. B. Warns Dressmakers

(Continued from Page 1)

and by Jacob Siegel on behalf of the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association.

At the same time, President Sigman issued, in the labor press, a warning to all dressmakers "not to be misled by any deposed officials and to follow only orders signed by the General Executive Board and the officials of the Joint Board recognized by the International Union, and to ignore any strike call that might come from these ex-leaders that would involve hunger, misery and despair to the worker in the dress industry as it had brought woe and misery upon the cloakmakers."

CLOAKMAKERS and Dressmakers, REGISTER!

ALL CLOAKMAKERS AND DRESSMAKERS OF LOCALS 2, 3, 9, 22, 23, 35 AND 82 MUST REGISTER AND RECEIVE OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL UNION BOOKS AND WORKING CARDS

REGISTRATION OFFICES ARE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

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BEETHOVEN HALL — 210 EAST 5th STREET
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(All shops above 30th Street and all Avenues)

Official International Union Books will be issued as follows:

Members holding Pink Books will receive new Books upon payment of Fifty (50c) Cents (35c for a stamp and 15c for the Book.)

Those holding any other colored Books will receive New Books upon payment of Five (\$5.00) Dollars (which covers all arrears.)

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INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF ALL CLOAK AND DRESS LOCALS OF NEW YORK CITY

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

RAINBOW BALL OF MUTUAL AID LEAGUE

The second annual Rainbow Ball of the League for Mutual Aid will "bust out" in all its glory Saturday evening, January 22, at Arlington Hall, 25 St. Mark's Place. There at least, if at no other place in Greater New York, radicals and liberals of all complexions will drop all differences and aulmosities and dance gaily to the rhythm of a perfect jazz band.

Since 1920, the League for Mutual Aid has brought together active workers in the labor and radical movements for mutual helpfulness. As an organization it has no creed or dogma. Its one aim has been to assist as far as possible those who have in some small degree contributed to human progress. It has helped the labor agitator, unfit for a place in present-day society; the political prisoner, broken in health and spirit, and the worker temporarily in distress through no fault of his own except his social views and general unfitness for capitalist society. In addition to obtaining employment, the League operates a loan fund from which it lends sums from \$50 to \$200 without interest.

The League is solely supported by

dues and the income from such entertainments as the Rainbow Ball. This year's ball is expected to attract the largest and gayest assemblage from the radical and labor movement.

Tickets sell at \$1.50 and can be obtained at the League for Mutual Aid, 70 Fifth Avenue; the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, and at the Civic Club, 18 East 10th Street. Labor organizations buying a block of tickets can obtain them at a slight reduction in prices. Costumes are not necessary, though a touch of color should be added.

Registered Shop Chairmen Meet This Thursday

Joint Board Summons Shop Heads To Plan for Union Activity

The Provisional Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City has called the first shop chairmen's meeting of all the cloak and dress shops which have registered since December 22nd, 1925, with the International Union.

This meeting will listen to a report by the heads of the International and of the Joint Board on the events in the organization since the International had assumed control of the cloak and dress situation in New York City, and will also discuss plans for further Union activity.

The current negotiations with the cloak jobbers' association and with the dress contractors' group will also be the subject of the shop chairmen's discussion.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

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EDITORIALS

THE FIRST MONTH OF FREEDOM

It is difficult to believe that it is only a month, scarcely four weeks since the General Executive Board of the International Union had issued the now historic order on December 13, 1926. So much action has been crowded into these weeks, so much hectic, feverish activity, events following each other with lightning rapidity, each day bringing new developments, new color and new life into the arena of our Union.

Only a month—and what a change, what a contrast between the gloom, depression and despair of yesterday and the bright, living, pulsating today and the glowing hope for tomorrow. How fundamentally these few weeks have transformed all of us, strengthening the faint-hearted and adding courage to the strong, brushing ruthlessly aside old fears and misgivings and planting in their stead faith, loyalty and unshakable confidence!

It is, of course, still too early to even begin to summarize the ultimate effect of the stupendous move undertaken by the International to rescue the cloak and dressmakers' unions from the clutches of the Communist usurpers, on the lives of our workers and on the fortunes of the organization itself. We are still only a few short weeks removed from that day of emancipation—when the International proclaimed that our Union, if it is to live, must be freed from political clique domination—to afford a calm and detached analysis of that momentous event.

One thing, however, is already clear beyond a shadow of doubt. A day of emancipation in the truest and noblest sense of the term it truly was. It heralded to our members in New York City and elsewhere in the land the coming of a new era of organizational freedom, of tolerance and fraternal loyalty, and our members responded to this call for freedom with an acclaim powerful and widespread enough to confirm our faith in the sound sense of our masses and their undivided allegiance to their Union.

Let us now follow, in swift order, some of the most illuminating events of this month in our Union, of this first month of freedom from outside dictation and outside interference.

Our readers, no doubt recall, that when the General Executive Board met early last month in special session, the cloakmakers in the strike halls were confronted, in addition to the strike in numerous independent shops, also with a lockout ordered by the American Association in all the submanufacturing shops to force the Union to give them a settlement similar to the settlement granted to the Industrial Council. The General Executive Board then ousted the Communist agents in the cloakmakers' organization and took over the management of the Joint Board and of the cloak unions under provisional committees of true and tried trade unionists, members of these locals.

The immediate result of that epoch-making decision was the arrangement of a conference with the American Association and the withdrawal of the lockout. The controversy with the submanufacturers was at once submitted to arbitration, and, three days thereafter, the arbitrators handed down an award which fully gratified the Union and was hailed by the cloakmakers as an excellent achievement. The award practically gave the workers every standard and prerogative they enjoyed in the shops under the old agreement, including the raise in wages, reaffirmed the unrestricted admission of business agents to submanufacturing shops, and limited the so-called "reorganization" right to only a handful of shops in the submanufacturer business.

Thus the submanufacturer controversy which provoked the lockout, and which the deposed blundering Communist leadership was incapable of solving for months, was disposed of by the International, assisted by the provisional committee, in a few days.

Concurrently with the work of settling with the still unsettled factors in the industry, the International began vigorously the drive for registration and enrollment of the membership of Locals 2, 9 and 35 under the auspices of the provisional committees of these locals. Frankly and without subterfuge, the International leadership told the operators, the finishers and the pressers that this registration was a test of their allegiance and loyalty to their Union. There were no two ways, nor halting in the mid-road. It was either for or against the International—for or against the Communist Party clique. The cloakmakers could choose their course—without duress or coercion as far as the International was concerned—to remain with the organized labor movement of America and with their International Union, or to cast their lot with the swindlers and dupes who had manoeuvred themselves into places of power in the Union while serving the ends of an outside political machine.

That the registration up to this hour—barely three weeks

after it has begun in the driest period of the year—has already resulted in a large majority of the cloakmakers enrolling under the banner of the International, need hardly be told our members. The largest shops in the trade, the most influential and oldest workers, have responded at once to the call of the International and have allied themselves with their parent organization in this historic fight to cleanse our Union from the Communist pestilence and to save it as an effective defender of our work standards and conditions in the cloak shops.

Immediately on the heels of this registration campaign followed the organization of all the local provisional executive committees, the formation of a Joint Board to take the place of the defunct Communist outfit, the opening of the new headquarters for all the reorganized locals, which marks the beginning of the Union's normal functioning and of regularized shop control in the cloak industry since the outbreak of the strike last Summer.

The complete collapse of the Communist adventure occurred, however, at the Madison Square Garden meeting which the defunct leaders of the Joint Board had staged, at a tremendous cost of money and "adequate police protection", one week after they had been ousted from power.

It was a meeting ostensibly arranged for cloakmakers to protest against the action of the International. The Communists, nevertheless, saw to it that no cloakmakers, except such as were dyed-in-the-wool Communists or in the pay of the still undissolved strike committee, gain no entrance to the Garden. The fifteen thousand cloakmakers who pleaded for admission with the police and the cordon of special guards who patrolled every gate of the Garden were brusquely brushed aside, and such of them as gained admission into the hall, were unceremoniously thrown out by the Communist furrier guards.

It was this "cloakmakers' protest meeting" that served to open the eyes of thousands of our members to the fact that the deposed Communists were afraid to face the cloakmakers. The blatant dishonesty of the stagers of that meeting in, first, inviting the cloakmakers to attend and, later, brutally ordering the police to disperse them, shocked our workers and brought them to realize the moral calibre of the leaders to whom, for more than a year, they had entrusted their organization. The Garden meeting, instead of achieving its purpose as a "protest of the cloakmakers against the International", as it was advertised in the Communist press, acted as a powerful boomerang and deepened the chasm between the New York cloakmakers and their erstwhile leaders, the deposed Communist commissars.

Dazed by this succession of blows and stunned by the wholesale desertions from the rank and file of the workers, these outlawed ex-leaders, whose only supporters now appeared to be the scribes in the local Communist press, began an eleventh-hour drive for "peace" and "elections", obviously hoping by this "democratic" subterfuge to extricate themselves from a hopelessly impossible situation and thereby save their necks.

The frantic efforts of their handful of docile supporters, dressed up as an "impartial shop chairmen's committee", failed, however, to enlist the interest of the masses of our members. Our members have become accustomed to the insincere antics of this office-hungry outfit and have grown tired of their venom and profane invective. They treated their appeal for elections with the same scorn and contempt as they treated their bond-selling campaign, a Communist adventure conceived in fraud to induce some gullible workers to give up their hard-earned pennies to carry on a mythical "general strike of cloakmakers".

Undisturbed by the agonized convulsions of the deposed Communist band, the International Union, turned its attention to the dress industry where, for over two years, a group of Communists has held sway, nominally as union officers but actually as faithful agents and meek servants of the Communist Party. During this time, these Communists have succeeded in reducing local 22 to an insignificant position as a factor in the industry and have lost nearly every single shop strike of importance, while their so-called "organizing campaigns" resulted in one fiasco after another. The General Executive Board ousted the Communist-controlled officials of the dressmakers' local, formed a provisional executive board for it with new headquarters, and notified all employers' associations in the trade that, hereafter, all union matters would be taken up with them by the International.

The effort of the International in the dressmakers' ranks met with singular success. In the course of the first few days, after the registration of the dressmakers had begun, the International succeeded in signing agreements with nearly seven-five independent firms, and within two weeks signed a renewal of the agreement with the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, the organization of the dress jobbers. This settlement, besides guaranteeing the workers standard union conditions in all submanufacturer shops employed by these jobbers and paving the way for a settlement with the other associations in the industry, has blasted the schemings of the ousted Communist band in the dress organization to provoke a general strike, create chaos and civil war among the workers, and, in the meantime, by terror and intimidation, sneak back into the offices from which they had been deposed.

What this reconstruction movement initiated by the International Union in New York has meant, spiritually and materially, to all our organizations all over the country, is evidenced by the resolutions and messages of support that are pouring in daily into the General Office from cities as far apart as Montreal and Los Angeles, San Francisco and Baltimore, Philadelphia and Chicago, Cleveland and Toronto, Boston and Seattle. These messages express joy and satisfaction with the course the International officers

International Labor Leaders Visit Mexico

"European workers will stand firmly back of their Mexican comrades as well in their hours of need as in times of triumph," was the message of Jno. W. Brown, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions with headquarters at Amsterdam to some forty thousand Mexican workers from the Federal District around Mexico's capital city who came together in a meeting of farewell to the European and South American leaders in the international labor movement who recently spent some weeks in Mexico.

The delegation which came to Mexico as the guests of the Mexican Federation of Labor (the CROM) included besides Jno. W. Brown of the I. F. T. U., Amsterdam, Francisco Agnelli and Francisco Perez Leiros, Buenos Aires, Argentina, representing respectively the Railway Workers Confederation of Argentina and the Argentina Federation of Labor; Alfred V. Hoffmann, general secretary, Brotherhood of Railway Workers of Cuba; J. Bromley and George Hicks, England, representing respectively the British Transport Workers and the British Construction Workers Organizations; Edo Fimmen, Holland, secretary of the International Union of Transport Workers; Z. Zulawski, Pres. and general secretary of the Union of Polish Workers' Syndicate; Solomon de la Selva, Nicaragua, representing the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor; Charles Lindley, Sweden, secretary-general of the Swedish Trade Unions and a former minister in the Branting cabinet; Robert Diesmann, member of the German Reichstag and president of the German Metal Workers' Union; Karl Durr, Switzerland, secretary of the Swiss Trade Unions and Canuto Vargaa, labor attaché with the Mexican Embassy in Washington, D. C.

"Europe gets news of Mexico only through the eyes of a press unfriendly to the Mexican proletariat," Mr. Brown told the thousands of workmen representing other thousands of Mexican workers in what was in truth a gathering of transcendental interest and importance in the history of the world labor movement. "Mexico, outside of the country, is pictured as a land of bandits, of cannibals. It is lied about and calumnied. But little by little the workers of the world are awakening to the struggle they must make against world capitalism and its press and are looking to the international labor movement to supplant the secret diplomacy and connivance which aims to keep peoples apart for that amity which will in truth make for peace and fraternity among nations."

"Never have the workers of Europe been spiritually separated from the workers of Mexico," Brown assured his audience. "European workers are well aware that the greatest enemies of the Mexican people have always been clericalism and landlordism—both the gifts of the Europeans who come to Mexico's shores." And while the sense of the delegation regarding the present conflict of the Church with the State was that the matter was entirely a domestic question, Mr. Brown assured his hearers that not only in Mexico but in France

Twelve Heads of European and South American Labor Marvel at Progress Achieved by Mexico Under Labor Government

By J. M.

less than one hundred years ago, rivers of blood were shed in the same cause and even constitutional England had seen fit to cut off the heads of two kings before they settled the same problem.

The representatives of the workers in the various countries of Europe and America approached Mexico with the idea of getting as close as possible to the heart of the people of the country—to see first hand the true situation. They saw the people of Mexico at work—in factories, some of them of the most modern type as the government munition and supply plants in the environs of Mexico City, or tobacco factories of which Mexico has one of the largest in the world, others, as for instance in some textile factories where conditions are not so modern; they saw them at work in the mines—the delegation went down into one of the largest mines in the world, the silver mine of Real del Monte in Pachuca in a state bordering on the state of Mexico, wonderfully rich mine already being worked when Cortez came to Mexico in 1521, modernly equipped as mines go—and, incorporated under the laws of the North American state of Massachusetts; they saw the peasants in the fields—in the state of Morelos, field of action of Emiliano Zapata when that hero of the revolution raised the banner of agrarian reform "Land and Liberty", and where now the peasants are working their own plots of ground, the "ejidos" given back to them by the post-revolutionary governments of Generals Obregon and Plutarco Elias Calles.

Labor's representatives from European countries visited labor unions; they visited the third and assisted at the inauguration of the fourth state agricultural school for the peasants which President Calles' government has established since last May; they visited the national agricultural bank established this year, the cooperative agricultural banks and the very unique cooperative agricultural bank founded by labor; they inspected the new highways built by the Calles government during the past year and saw the work continuing; they learned about the irrigation project being worked on; they visited the new open air schools in Mexico City established in the poor districts where the children have never before had schools; they saw rural schools 5000 of which were established last year with an additional 1000 planned for in the 1927 budget; they studied the church situation and the problem arising from the application of the oil and land laws.

Luis N. Morones, secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor in President Calles' cabinet and the acknowledged leader of the Mexican Federation of Labor explained that the foreign comrades had been taken to various parts in the interior of the republic so they might breathe an atmosphere distinct from that of

Mexico's urban centers, might know the true situation and from actual contact with the miseries of the disinherited land workers whose children still go barefooted or with sandals and who are even today in spite of the revolution in bondage awaiting the hour of redemption now that the capitalist class, especially foreign capitals who have made their fortune in Mexico do not wish to have mercy on those who undertake under such miserable conditions this second step in their struggle to be free, and more than full justification for the rivers of blood which have poured over Mexican soil.

Morones assured the foreign delegates that in spite of the sacrifices suffered by the labor movement of Mexico and in spite of the enormous strides it had made in the last years the CROM now counting a membership of some two millions—the leaders without dissembling or overvaluing the achievements of the past were fully conscious of the responsibilities of the future, well aware of the enormity of their task if the work of the revolution would be a perfect work.

"In Mexico, it is not possible to go back," concluded Morones. "Now in Mexico it will be a difficult matter to establish tyrannies. The oppressed masses have had a taste of their birth-right. They have sensed what it means to be free, responsible human beings. There can be no return to the old days."

In speaking of the role devolving on the Mexican Federation of Labor,

"LABOR AND THE LAW" AT NEW SCHOOL

Among the courses which are being announced for the coming spring term at the New School for Social Research, by Alvin Johnson, the School's director, is one on recent developments in economic thought and practice by Norman J. Ware, to be given on Tuesday evenings at 8.20 and another at the same hour on Thursdays by Charles M. Joseph. Mr. Joseph's subject will be "Labor and the Law."

Dr. Ware, who is the impartial chairman of the Arbitration Board of the Rochester Market of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will discuss the World War and the subsequent period of reconstruction and readjustment which involved unprecedented economic strain. He will describe the great changes occurring in the currents of trade, in methods of production and in the distribution of wealth.

Among the writers who will be studied, as exhibiting most clearly the influence of changing economic institutions are Keynes, Cassel, Kemmerer and B. M. Anderson, in the

Morones said that while fortunately the fragments of the reaction in Mexico were weak, the CROM was a guaranty of unity every member of which, on the day when by whatever misfortune tyranny might try to overthrow itself in Mexico, scoffing at the aspirations and hopes of the Mexican working people, would repair again to the field of battle in defense of the rights of the proletariat of Mexico.

Francisco Perez Leiros, representative from the Argentina Federation of Labor and member of the Federal congress in his country said that not only did Argentina but all the South and Central American countries he knew or with whose peoples he had had spiritual contact looked to Mexico as the standard bearer of the ideals of all Latin America, adding that "when I go back, I shall tell the 'gauchos' that the men of the hills and plains of Mexico have fought their freedom and the herdsmen of the Argentine Republic should do likewise."

In acknowledgment of the affirmations of unity and support the representatives of the organized workers of the various countries of Europe and the Americas brought to the workers of Mexico, the Mexican Federation of Labor reasserted its belief in the solidarity of the world proletariat asking the visitors to carry back with them to the workers in other lands the message that while to some Mexico may seem a far away land, its working class has for them a feeling of honest, candid encouragement—spiritually and materially if need be—in their common struggle for the redemption of the proletariat of the world.

field of money; Moulton, Keynes, Hoover and Friday in the field of commercial and industrial reconstruction; Tawney, Cole, Bloom, Hamilton, Douglas, Wolman and Soule in the field of labor.

Mr. Joseph, who has been engaged in special research in the field of Labor Law at the Harvard Graduate Law School and is a practicing lawyer in New York City, especially representing trade unions, will seek in his course to provide the trade unionist, the labor leader, and the student of the social sciences with a more informal background of American law and Labor Law, emphasizing the fact that labor must learn to use the law for its own advantage.

The course will not be technical, although it will use primary sources for the most part, and will aim in addition to give some notion of the theory, structure and machinery of American law in general. The method used will in large measure be a direct examination and discussion of leading court decisions on Labor Law in this country.

WHAT DOES AMERICA THINK ABOUT FASCISM?

An attempt to discover American opinion on Fascism was started last week by the International Committee for Political Prisoners, Room 410, 2 West 12th Street, New York City, with a questionnaire to leading educators, ministers, and men and women in public life throughout the country. This action followed the publication by the committee last week of a booklet on "The Fascist Dictatorship," in which Professor Gaetano Salvemini of the Sorbonne and Oxford and Professor W. J. Elliott of Harvard predicted the violent overthrow of the Mussolini government.

Expressions of opinion from American men and women in public life have already been received based on the study of the Fascist system by

Professor Salvemini. Replies have come from among others, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Felix Adler, Louis Marshall, Prof. F. V. Tamm of Harvard University, Norman Hapgood, Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Rev. John A. Ryan, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. The opinions are in opposition to the "violence of the dictatorship of the Fascist government."

Among the members of the committee organized to aid persecuted minorities in all countries are Jane Addams, Judge Julian Mack, Francis Fisher Kane of Philadelphia, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Bishop Paul Jones, Professor Felix Frankfurter, Sherwood Kddy, Clarence Darrow and Professor Robert Morris Lovett of the University of Chicago.

have taken to rid the Union of the Communist curse, and pledge unqualified moral and financial support.

This first month of freedom has already proved to our workers what their Union, no more mortgaged to the Communist politicians, can do for them. They have left the Communist crew shipwrecked on its own shoals, through its own blunders and stupidity, never to pay any heed to their antics again. Ahead of them lies now clear and unobstructed the road of independent trade union activity, under the guidance of their International Union, the only road that leads toward sound and durable economic achievement.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Social Tendencies In Literature

By B. J. R. STOLPER

Course given in the Workers' University,
Room 530, Washington Irving High School.

Saturday, January 15th, 1:30 P. M.

Lesson 3. Peretz—"The Towering Giant of Yiddish Literature"

- His Rank** When Yiddish Literature is mentioned, the first name one thinks of is Peretz. He is acknowledged by the foremost figure in Yiddish literary achievement.
- His Wide Skill** Peretz used every form but one known to literature, and dealt with every type of material. He has never written a novel, and never employed any theme from ancient history. But he has written stories, poems, dramas, etc.
- A Master of The Short Story** As an artist Peretz is greater than Mendele. He knows exactly the effect he wants to produce. He never wanders, but goes straight forward, excluding what he does not need. For that reason his form is usually the short story, in which he ranks with the masters: Chekhov, Maupassant, Kipling. He is really the originator of the Yiddish short story.
- His Flexible Language** He uses with equal skill the language of the coarsest drovers and fishwives and tailors, the abstract talk of the cabalists, the sharp reasoning of the talmudists. For that reason he is brilliant both as a realist and a romanticist. His characters are drawn from every walk of life, from the beggar to the scholar.
- Difficulty of Translation** Even more than Mendele, Peretz is hard to translate. His stories often demand a knowledge of Hebrew dialects and learning, together with cabalistic mysticism.
- His Masterpiece** This is a short story "Bontze Schweig" (Silent Bontze), which has never yet been adequately translated. It should be found in company with "A Piece of String," "Without Benefit of Clergy," "Crinquebille."
- Other Stories** "The Ghost of a Tune," "A New Tune," "Three Gifts." These are merely names. For pathos, for laughter, shrewd observation, for dreamy poetry, almost anything written by Peretz will repay reading.

What To Read

The Vanguard Press has put out so far about 40 volumes. Among them are the three which we will describe briefly here:

Essays of Revolt, By Jack London
More than a decade after his death, the name of Jack London still has its own magic. This valiant young writer, who actually "burned himself out" in the writing of 48 books in sixteen years, will always appeal to youth as the very incarnation of romance and adventure. Whether he was farming in California or sailing across the Pacific in his ketch, or making Socialist addresses in our universities, he was equally alive. The present volume is composed of the best of his Socialist writings, and in view of the fact that like Bernard Shaw, he valued his Socialism even more than his literary eminence, it is indispensable to the understanding of his genius.

The A B C of Evolution, By Vance Randolph

In 1858 Ernest Haeckel wrote: The direct descent of man from some extinct ape-like form..... is not a vague hypothesis, but an historical fact. The world of thinking people accepts this, and the broader aspects of Evolution, by which man is traced back to the Monera, a cell without a nucleus, arising from natural combinations of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. This volume summarizes brilliantly the great contributions to the growth of the theory; the six main hypotheses, including Darwin's complete family tree of man; a study of the five "missing links" or man's immediate ancestors; and an account of the church's tardy acceptance of Evolution. No man or woman is adequately educated who lacks the framework of facts given here.

Ruskin's Views of Social Justice, By John Ruskin

Modern Liberalism is greatly indebted to John Ruskin, one of the

brilliant and versatile personalities of the Victorian era. Much of the sympathetic support given in our day by members of the middle classes to social and labor movements is due to the tremendous influence wielded by Ruskin's eloquent writings. A wealthy artist who loved beauty and justice, Ruskin saw the ugliness and felt the misery of our social system. He devoted a life-time and his entire fortune to social improvement. This book shows him as he was, an earnest fighter against war, against social injustice, against oppression. Ruskin was quick with the sword when there was combat with the upper classes—to which he himself belonged. In this volume we have Ruskin's finest criticisms of our present order with its industrialism and poverty, as well as his picturesque presentation of a simple and artistic life. This ably edited selection is introduced by an illuminating biographical sketch which not only reveals the real Ruskin but gives us a sweeping view of the times in which he worked as a propagandist and artist.

These books are attractively done in cloth bindings and sell for 50 cents. Our Educational Department is offering them at a much reduced price. Members can obtain them from our office at 2 West 16th Street.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE BEGINS SECOND EDUCATIONAL TERM

The Women's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington Avenue, announces the second term of educational classes in English, English Literature, Economics, Social History, Industrial Arts, Appreciation of Music, Labor Dramatics and Dancing, to begin at 7 on Monday, January 10.

This is the fifth year that the League has conducted evening educational classes to meet the needs of members. Subjects taught are determined by the members of the League themselves in cooperation with an educational committee made up of women workers.

Social History under Lucille Kohn is given at 7:30 on Wednesday evening and Labor Dramatics at 8:30. The week's curriculum is completed by a class in English given by Mary R. M. Griffiths at 6:45 P. M. on Thursday and by Dancing with Belle Fatow at 8:15 P. M. on Fridays.

The classes are held at the Women's Trade Union League Clubhouse, 247 Lexington Avenue, the fee for the second term of ten weeks being \$25.00 per class. No charge is made for the course in Poetry Readings. Visitors to classes must secure permission from the League office in advance.

Weekly Educational Calendar

Washington Irving High School,
16th Street and Irving Place, Room 530

Saturday, January 15

1:30 p.m. B. J. R. Stolper—Social Tendencies in Literature.
"Yiddish Literature a Lively Invald."

Sunday, January 16

11:00 a.m. A. J. Muste—Current Events in the Labor and Social World.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx

Friday, January 14

8:00 a.m. Dr. C. Lieberman—Literature—An Expression of Life.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

P. S. 25, Room 410, 330 East 5th St.
To be announced.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

P. S. 72, Room 406, Lexington Ave. at 105th St.
To be announced.

BALLROOM, MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

34th Street and 8th Avenue

Saturday, February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday)

UNITY HOUSE REUNION DANCE—Tickets \$1.00 from Educational Dept.
Paul Whiteman Piccadilly Players 2 West 16th Street, and Local Unions

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Friday, January 14

Local 50 Headquarters, 52 North 10th St.

7:30 p.m. English—Alex Chomey

8:30 p.m. Robert Morley—Labor Problems.

810 Locust Street

Wednesday, January 19

8 p.m. Robert Kerlin—English Literature.

Sunday, January 30

5 p.m. Dr. L. Hoffman—The Aims and Functions of a Modern Trade Union

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN PHILADELPHIA

A. J. Muste of Brookwood completed a successful course on "The History of Civilization" for our members in Philadelphia. He was followed by Robert Kerlin, who is now conducting a course in "English Literature" on Wednesdays at 8 P. M. in the Labor Institute.

The importance of literature cannot be overestimated because it is a true reflection of life. To be able to appreciate the works of masters in the field of literary art is to be able to appreciate life itself. Most of the customs and ideas prevailing in former periods are found definitely brought out in the literature of these various periods. The course makes a survey of the masterpieces written in the English language, pointing out the beauty inherent in each work and developing your capacity for enjoyment from reading and properly appreciating them. These discussions are given each Wednesday at the

same time and place.

The committee succeeded in engaging an excellent teacher for English. Alex Chomey now conducts classes in intermediate and advanced English every Friday 7:30 P. M. in the headquarters of Local 50, 52 North 10th St. At 8:30 in the same place Robert Morley gives a course in Labor Problems. This gives the students of English an opportunity to take the course in Labor Problems also.

Dr. L. Hoffman will lecture in Yiddish on "The Social Aims and Functions of a Modern Trade Union", on Sunday, January 30, 8 P. M. in the Labor Institute.

For further information regarding these courses apply to Ada Rosenfeld, 52 North 10th St. or Beckie Stein, 810 Locust St.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY IS REOPENED

Activities in the Workers' University were resumed last Saturday and Sunday, January 8 and 9. They will be continued this Saturday, January 15 at 1:30 P. M. Room 530 of Washington Irving High School. B. J. R. Stolper will give his course on "Social Tendencies in Literature". He will continue his discussion of "Mendele Mochor-Shporim."

A. J. Muste will continue his course in "Current Events in the Labor and Social World", Sunday, January 16, 11 A. M. in the same place. Last week Mr. Muste's lecture on the Labor Movement provoked much discussion, and we are sure next week's topic will prove as interesting.

New students can enroll for these courses now. Admission is free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

Chicago Workers Reelect Goldstein as Joint Board Secretary

Brother M. Goldstein, for several years secretary-treasurer and one of the best known and trusted members of the Chicago I. L. G. W. U. organization, was reelected last Thursday, January 6, to his post, despite a venomous campaign waged against him by the Communist group of office holders in that city.

The group of "revolutionary" disrupters and Communist Party agents in the Chicago ladies' garment workers' organization have had their eye on the office Joint Board secretary-treasurer for a long time, coveting to get as close to the funds of the Union as possible. Brother Goldstein who is not a Communist, has, there-

fore been a thorn in their side, and they have decided to get him out of office by hook or by crook.

On the eve of the election they sent a letter containing scurrilous charges against Goldstein to every member of all the Chicago locals in the expectation that he would be unable to refute their calumnies in such a short time.

The Chicago cloakmakers and dressmakers, however, refused to be trapped by this mean snare and reelected Brother Goldstein by a substantial majority, having received more than a hundred votes than his Communist opponent. The election machinery was in the hands of the "lefts".

Italian Dressmakers Endorse Jobber Settlement at Big Meeting

On Tuesday, January 11, the members of the Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, met in Bryant Hall, 42d Street and Sixth Avenue, right after work hours, and enthusiastically endorsed the agreement renewed with the jobbers last Saturday by the International Union and the leaders of the reorganized Local 22.

Some Communists attempted to break up the meeting but failed. A small group of girls sent by the ousted Communist officers of Local 22 tried to gain admission into the hall for to create a tumult inside and to stampede the audience. They were, however, stopped at the door and advised to go to Madison Square Garden, where on December 26 last cloakmakers and dressmakers were forcibly prevented from entering by further guards, though the meeting ostensibly was advertised to be a 'cloakmaker protest meeting.'

The Italian dressmakers' meeting passed in excellent order. The chairman of the meeting was Brother Di Nola, and the chief speakers were Luigi Antonini, manager of Local 89, and Luigi Crivello. A resolution pro-

posed by Brother Le Panti to ratify the agreement renewed with the dress jobbers' association and the attitude of the International in the fight against the Communists, was adopted without a dissenting vote.

GRATITUDE

The workers of Samuel Floersheimer, 525-7th Avenue, one of the important shops in the dress trade, where mostly Italian workers are employed, showed in a tangible way their gratitude and respect to their chairlady, Frances Giancola, who spared neither time nor worry to keep the shop in the best of union conditions and to whom credit is largely due for its re-organization.

On the occasion of the New Year holidays the workers presented her with a dresser set and other expensive articles.

We extend our sincere congratulations and praise to sister Giancola and to the workers of the Floersheimer shop.

LOCAL No. 89

Philadelphia Cloakmakers Stand Fast by International Union

Amdur, Dubinsky Stir Big Audience to High Enthusiasm—Pledge Their All in Fight to Drive Out Communist Party Rule

At a big meeting last Saturday night, January 8, the cloakmakers of Philadelphia reaffirmed in no uncertain terms their faith and loyalty to the International Union and determined to give their all to aid their parent organization to complete the huge task of cleansing the Union from outside clique control.

The big hall of the Labor Institute, Locust and North 8th Street, where the meeting was held was crowded to the doors with cloakmakers, who greeted with a storm of applause Vice-presidents Amdur and Dubinsky who came to Philadelphia to address the gathering.

Elias Porter was chairman of the meeting, and introduced George Rubin, business agent of the Philadelphia cloakmakers' union, as first speaker. Rubin followed by Bro. Amdur, who delivered a warm talk on the part played by the Philadelphia cloakmakers in the past history of the Interna-

tional, and asked them to remain as loyal and as steadfast to its as in former years.

Dubinsky followed Bro. Amdur in a long and impassioned address describing in vivid terms the work of destruction carried on by the Communists in New York City in the last two years, as officers of the local unions and of the Joint Board and as leaders of the ill-fated cloakmakers' strike. He spoke of the misery and degradation that resulted from the Communist usurpation of offices and their criminal misconduct while in office. Dubinsky was given an ovation after he concluded his speech.

The meeting adopted a resolution in which the cloakmakers expressed "their loyalty to and confidence in the International Union, condemning the Communist misleaders and disrupters and promising full moral and financial support to the sane and constructive leadership of the organization."

Unity House Reunion Dance

On Saturday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday in the Grand Ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House

Only four weeks remain to the Unity House Reunion Dance, which will take place on Saturday evening, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, in the ballroom of the Manhattan Opera House, 34th Street and 8th Avenue.

This affair was arranged at the suggestion of thousands of Unity House, and who appreciate its significance. On this occasion, all to whom the ideal for which "Unity" stands is dear, will join together in a happy evening of good fellowship and sociability.

The beauty of the ballroom, the excellence of the dance floor, and the unequalled music of the Paul Whiteman Piccadilly Players, will add to the pleasure of the evening.

The Reunion Dance will offer an opportunity to renew old friendships and to recall the happy days at Unity. Dancers and abstainers may expect a pleasant evening. The committee is planning a surprise, as it is anxious to make this not only a dance but a memorable occasion.

The capacity of the hall is limited and a great demand for tickets is expected. Those who want to join in this celebration are advised to get their tickets now. Tickets are \$1.00 each, including wardrobe, and may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th St., and at the following local unions: Bonnas Embroidery Workers, Local 66, 7 East 15th Street (Rand School); Children's and House Dressmakers' Union, Local 91, 7 East 15th Street;

Local 91, Brownsville Office, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, Room 101; Amalgamated Ladies Cutters' Union, Local 10, 231 East 14th Street; White Goods Workers' Local 62, 117 Second Avenue; Waterproof Garment Workers, Local 20, 130 East 25th Street; Skirtmakers' Union, Local 23, 231 E. 14th Street; Embroidery Workers' Union, Local 6, 501 East 161st Street.

Tickets may also be obtained by mail. Send checks, money orders, or stamps to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street and we will mail you tickets.

Remember Saturday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday is the great Unity Reunion Dance.

WORKERS' TRAINING COURSE

The three-night-a-week workers' training course given by the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th Street, this year, has awakened keen interest among trade union members as evidenced by the fact that out of the eighty students to whom scholarships have been awarded sixty-four are trade unionists. Of the sixty-four, eleven are members of Locals 2, 9, 10, 22 and 66 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The other large unions well represented are the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with nine students, the Fur Workers with nine and the Cap Makers and Millinery Workers with seven.

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of the I. L. G. W. Union

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

In line with its determination to reestablish the union on the basis of trade unionism and to lift it out of the chaotic rut into which Communist leadership has plunged it, the International and the newly-organized Joint Board have succeeded in signing an agreement with the dress jobbers. But for the stupid move on the part of the deposed leadership of the defunct Joint Board the agreement would have already been signed with the cloak jobbers also. However, the step taken by the deposed leaders, which resulted in the return to work of the cloakmakers in the American Association shops before an agreement had been concluded with the jobbers, is making this task a slow one for the International.

Communists Continue Disruptive Tactics

In the meantime, while the work of reconstruction is going on under the guidance of the International, the ugly work of the Communists continues unabated. Packed meetings of their henchmen are adopting resolutions, condemning everything not bearing their stamp; the usual poisonous type of propaganda is distributed. No one, however, but their paid agents, is interested in their activities. The bulk of the membership is solely interested in the work of establishing order in the union, the work now being carried on by the International.

In a leaflet distributed by the lackeys of the deposed leadership, the whole scheme of this latest "peace" move by a so-called "impartial" shop chairmen's committee finally became exposed.

The same meaningless phrases and mud-slinging that are indulged in by the Communist press scribbles are resorted to in this leaflet also. One desiring to trace the origin of this leaflet needs but to refer to the propaganda of Foster's "educational league."

Cloak Groups Notified of Cutters' Increase

In a letter sent out on Thursday, January 6, 1927, to all independent cloak manufacturers and to the mem-

bers of the American Association, Manager Dubinsky notified these groups of the \$3 increase which the Industrial Council conceded to cloak cutters after a conference with representatives of Local 10.

The condition under which this increase was granted the cutters required Local 10 to secure the same grant from all other groups in the cloak manufacturing industry in New York. In compliance with this understanding, the manager sent out the following letter to the two groups, the Independent Manufacturers and the employers belonging to the American Association:

"Gentlemen:

"According to an understanding reached between the representatives of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., and the representatives of our union, all cutters receiving less than \$60 per week are granted a \$3 increase beginning the week of January 3rd, 1927. This increase applies to all cloak cutters employed in shops which are in contractual relations with the union.

"We therefore wish to inform you that the cutters employed in your shop are to receive a \$3 increase on their present wages beginning with the week of January 3rd.

"Very truly yours,

"DAVID DUBINSKY,
"Manager."

All questions with respect to this increase and with regard to changes

of working cards, the securing of working cards and the control of shops, will be found in a display notice at the bottom of this page. All members of Local 10 are urged to carefully read the notice and comply in letter as well as in spirit with the instructions contained therein. A further report in this connection will be rendered by Manager Dubinsky at the special meeting on Monday, January 17th, in Arlington Hall. At that meeting other important matters will also be taken up.

International President Warns Dressmakers

Following the renewal of the agreement with the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, that is, the jobbers, settlement headquarters were opened at the Union Square Hotel, where agreements are being renewed with constructors and manufacturers.

In announcing the settlement with the dress jobbers, President Morris Sigman warned the dressmakers against efforts being made by deposed Communist officials to precipitate a general strike in the dress industry unless the manufacturers agree to do business with these deposed officials.

The Communist vandals, who thrive upon the misery, suffering and starvation of the workers, are now attempting to perpetrate upon the dress makers the same atrocity they have forced upon the cloakmakers. Knowing very well that the dress season has not yet begun and that the dressmakers are anxious to retain their union, reach an agreement with the employers and continue to work in union shops under union conditions, the Communists are trying to impose a general strike upon the dress industry, which, under present conditions, will inevitably bring ruin and starvation to the workers and

complete destruction to the organization.

"We, therefore, call upon all dressmakers to pay no attention to any provocation on the part of the communists, and remain at work. Wait for a call from the International. As soon as agreements will be about to be concluded, we will call upon our membership to ratify such contracts."

Miscellaneous Cutters To Meet

The regular meeting of the Miscellaneous cutters will take place Monday, January 24th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. Among the matters that will be taken up is the question of the expiration of the agreement in the Underwear trade.

There are two groups of employers with whom the union is in contractual relations. These are the independent underwear manufacturers and the Association. The present problem with regard to the expiration of the agreement is not so much the question of renewing agreements with these bodies as is the question of the non-union shops.

In an article in last week's "Justice" this question was discussed and among other things it was stated that the union has succeeded in winning the interest of a great many girls working in non-union shops to keep the office in touch with non-union workers. These committees were organized through the efforts of the organization committee and promise considerable help in the work of organizing the white goods workers.

In addition to this work a special circular was sent out to all the members urging them to greater activity in the union and non-union shops. The agreement in this trade expires on February 1st. A new agreement has been practically worked out which will be submitted to the employers upon the expiration of the present agreement. Other work in this regard is the calling of an organization committee meeting.

It is important, therefore, that the Underwear cutters attend the meeting. The manager of Local 62, Brother Snyder, is expected to be present and speak to the cutters on this matter. Reports will also be rendered by the office in regard to the conditions in the other Miscellaneous trades, that is, the children's dress, wrapper and kimono, house dress and bathrobe trades. The members are therefore urged to attend the meeting without fail.

MEMBERS of Local 10!

Notice of Special Meeting

Monday, January 17th, 1927, 7:30 P. M.
ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Special Order of Business:

Important reports on the present situation in the Union and Industry and appointment of Executive Board Members and other committees

Cloak & Dress Cutters!

Renew your working cards!

Every cutter is instructed to immediately renew his working card.

Anyone securing a new job must secure a working card before starting to work.

Working cards for cutters are issued in the office of Local 10 only.

Cutters securing cards elsewhere will be subject to summons before the executive board.

A strict control will be effected in order to check up those who are working without cards or who failed to renew them.

This time, more than ever before, the office will be very strict with those who fail to secure 1927 cards.

CLOAK CUTTERS MUST RECEIVE \$3 INCREASE!

Your employer has been notified by the association or through our office that cutters receiving less than \$60 are to receive a \$3 increase.

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED THIS INCREASE, FILE A COMPLAINT WITH THE OFFICE OF LOCAL No. 10 OR WITH THE INTERNATIONAL.